

**The Mask Thrown Off.**

In the frantic race which the radical leaders feel that the unexpected possibility of the President's escape gives them to grasp the mask altogether and to never hesitate to disclose the low purposes of the impeachment movement. They, in fact, now affect no disguise. Hurling bitter words at the "cant of an oath," at "recrude Senators," at "traitors to party," meaning thereby those sworn judges who protect the President in this case according to their oaths and consciences, and the evidence, they forget, or remember only to despise, the grounds of law and public justice on which, with great formality and pomp, they professed to inaugurate this process.

g. The broad array of high crimes and misdemeanors, the specifications showing wherein the constitution had been violated, the portentous style of setting forth the usurpations of "the great criminal," no

But instead thereof we hear that "the party cannot thus be killed by traitors in its ranks," whilst the New York Tribune throws overboard law and testimony, and shouts for conviction upon the claim that "political necessities outweigh all other considerations." It asserts that impeachment involves the same issues that the war did, and asks: "In what essential does the issues between Bingham and Evarts differ from those between Grant and Lee?"—the hurricane of passion which is sweeping

[illegible]

subject of party, will stand by and uphold the  
 the great intellectual lights in politics and  
 way, and do not desire to see them dis-  
 turbed for a moment in their proper in-  
 fluence by the eccentric movements of in-  
 fense comets and meteors which are, let us  
 hope, only transiently glaring through the  
 name firmament. In ordinary times, when  
 a political principles or interests are involved  
 a the political broils at Washington, the  
 people might not object to being amuse-  
 by such antics as those which latter and

One night last week, while Mr. Cornelius Smith, of Laurel, was in Rappahannock county, Va., was detained in this place, a negro man in his employ took a horse from its stable and went to the residence of Mr. fr. Noakes, the mother-in-law of Mr. Smith, and told one of her daughters,

er teens, that Mrs. Smith, her sister, had been taken suddenly ill, and that he had been sent with a horse upon which she was expected to go over at once. The young lady, startled, accompanied by the negro on foot, insisted (and this was doubtless his prearranged excuse) that she must accompany him on the horse behind her; she refused, however, to be then seized and dragged her monstrous, and beat and choked her most cruelly, and bit the flesh from her shoulder. When she was thus in a shocking manner, it was accomplished, a fortunate escape from the horse got away, and while he was attempting to secure him, she escaped by fording the river and running to a neighbor's house. She was found shortly afterward in an insensible condition. The negro was arrested on the following morning (shame upon the man who took him alive); he confessed his crime, and was now confined in the Rappahannock jail.

**A Tornado on the Hudson.**

"A singular freak of the winds occurred in the Highlands, near Cold Spring, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour there was scarcely a rippling of the water in Newburgh bay, nor was there wind of any note south of West Point. The moon shone brightly, and many vessels were drifting North and South. The deep Mary Warner, bound North, had passed Cold Spring, when a terrific gust of wind swooped down from the mountains, striking the vessel with full force and before her sails could be taken in, upset her."

escaped drowning. The next vessel was a schooner, also bound North. The tornado, with its force not the least abated, struck her also, and drove her ashore on Stayton Point, where she now lies in a bad condition. The next vessel to feel the effects of the hurricane was the sloop Surprise, of Poughkeepsie. She was thrown on her beam ends, but managed to reach safe anchorage without damage. Then followed the sloop Illinois. She entered the circle of the tornado while her crew were en-

ated. The wind struck her with great violence, and she, too, was driven ashore on Stony Point. The schooner J. M. Clark of Providence, came next, and was hurled ashore on Stony Point as quickly as the predecessors; after which the wind lost its strength. The tornado was apparently about one mile in width, and traveled from East to West. It is possible that damage was caused from the interior."

**RESCUE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN IN CHINA.**  
By special telegrams from Manila, by way of London and through the Atlantic, we have advised that the United States steamer Shenandoah, Capt. Ferber, of the Asiatic squadron, had proceeded to Corea, to institute complete inquiries as to the fate of the crew and passengers of the American bark, the Shenandoah. Should there be some time since. It is rumored that a few of them are yet alive and held in the territory. Their bodies dead or alive, are to be sought by the men of the Shenandoah, and Captain Ferber's mission promises important results.



*New York Herald.*







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The defeat of Radicalism in the two great commercial centres of the West—Cincinnati and Chicago—leaves it no resting place in the great cities of the Union. Its reputation by Philadelphia and Boston last fall, and the very large increase of the democratic majorities in New York and Baltimore, followed as they have been by the wonderful victories of the Democrats in Cincinnati and Chicago this Spring, tell upon the people of these great commercial centres defeat the mad and wicked policy which keeps the Union divided, African-Americans the Southern States and attempts to strike down the Executive head of the nation.

These are not chance results. The striking increase of Conservative majorities in New York and Baltimore, and the re-emption from Radicalism of Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago—this unanimity among the business men—indicates a change in the views, feelings, and opinions of the "solid men" of the Union.

These men, more than any others, first feel the evil influences of bad legislation upon the prosperity of the country, and consequently show the earliest front against any policy which would result in commercial depression and ruin. They have fully realized the fact that a longer continuance of the Radical party in power will be followed by still more disastrous consequences to the material interests of the whole country. The taxes are enormous. They are undermining the fortunes of some, and preventing others from utilizing even the narrowest margin of profit on their employed capital.

The "solid men" of these cities whose health and liberality enabled the government to prosecute the war with success, will no longer maintain a party in power which supports, for selfish purposes, a military government in the Southern States, to place white men at the mercy of negroes, the cost of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per year; a Freedmen's Bureau to feed and clothe idle and worthless negroes, and support idle and worthless idlers at a cost of five millions of dollars, and other extravagances indulged in to keep the ill-feeling between the sections and prevent reconstruction, while merchants complain of dull times, manufacturers of stopping their mills or run them with a few hands, and the mechanic and laborer finds his daily, or weekly, or monthly pay largely inadequate for the support of his family, doubled by the taxes to meet these expenditures. They see that the support they gave to carry on the war has been used in order to continue it long after action and good-will should have been secured and with plenty, and taxes should have been reduced to their former proportions, and all the States should have resumed their normal positions in the Union.

These facts lie at the foundation of that revolution which has placed every leading commercial city in the vanguard of Conservatism which is rushing forward with resistible force sweeping over the entire country. In these centres of capital and spots of trade, commerce and manufactures, the vast debt and unparalleled taxation of the country have made men think and divine their causes. Tossing mercurial credit, depression in trade and depression in demand, and the continued imposition and increase of taxes forced an abandonment of the narrow-minded policy which is sacrificing the best interests of the nation upon the altar of sectional hate and political prejudices.

The Articles of Impeachment.

As the Senate votes separately on each of the eleven articles of Impeachment, and we are constantly having the telegraph announce the opinions of Senators upon each by its number, and conjectures as to a certain defeat of one and the doubtful success of another, we publish, in an abbreviated form, the substance of each. Pending the vote and during the discussions, rumors and speculations, which come to us daily, it will prove convenient to have the points of the indictment at hand, and to advise our readers to cut them out so that any reference can be made to them: Article I. That the President issued an order to remove Secretary Stanton, with intent to violate the Tenure-of-office act.

Article II. That he by letter authorized Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, when there was no vacancy in that office, with intent to violate the same act.

Article III. That he so authorized Thomas to act as Secretary, with the intent to violate the Constitution of the United States.

Article IV. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and others, by intimidation and threats to hinder Mr. Stanton from holding his office as Secretary of War, thus violating the Constitution and the Tenure-of-office act, of July 21st, 1861, thus committing a high crime in office.

Article V. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas, and other persons unknown, to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-office act; and, in pursuance of this conspiracy, attempted to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding his office of Secretary of War, thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article VI. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, contrary to the conspiracy act, and with intent to violate the Tenure-of-office act, thus committing a high crime in office.

Article VII. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, with intent to violate the Tenure-of-office act; thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article VIII. That he delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, with intent unlawfully to control the military appropriations, in violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure-of-office act; and committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article IX. That on February 22d last he

instructed Major General Emory that that part of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all orders of the President and War Department relating to military operations shall be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional, and tried to induce Emory to violate it, by receiving orders direct from the President; with the further intent to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-office act, and to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Article X. That he delivered inflammatory and scandalous harangues, at various times, to bring contempt upon Congress. In this charge, specification first quotes a speech at Washington, August 18th, 1866; about a body "hanging on the verge of the government."

Specification second: The Cleveland speech of September 3d, 1866—"Your Congress that is trying to break up the government," etc.

Specification third: The St. Louis speech of September 8, 1866—"If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips?" &c.

These speeches are charged as a high misdemeanor in office.

Article XI. That he declared in a public speech in Washington, August 18, 1866, that the Thirty-third Congress was not a constitutional Congress of the United States; thus denying the validity of their legislation, except so far as he chose to approve it; and in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-office act, by unlawfully contriving means of preventing Edwin M. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, when the Senate had refused to concur in his suspension; and, also, attempted to prevent the execution of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, (as in article 9); and, also, of the act of March 2, 1867, "for the more efficient government of the rebel States," thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Our True Policy.

Our future fate and history are at the mercy of the dominant people of the South. We are all agreed that our only hope for a change in the success of the Democratic and Conservative masses of the North, acting together under the organization of the Democratic party of the United States. If that organization shall fail to carry the elections in November next, then we apprehend the policy of the Radical party will be the policy of the country for years to come.

If this be so, where is the utility or propriety of State organs in the South making platforms? When the National Radical Convention meets at Chicago, and the National Democratic Convention meets at New York, both will make platforms. They will be National platforms. It will be then time enough for the Southern people to range themselves under and adopt those platforms for the coming year. Until then, we can see no good in State platforms of any kind. Raleigh Sentinel.

In the above extract we have indeed the true policy for present Southern political action. So far as State politics are concerned, we have no local issues. The evils we suffer have a national and not a State paternity, and we must look to the same source for relief. No one supposes for an instant that the defeat of the Constitution in the late election would have prevented the admission of North Carolina into the Union under its provisions or others equally objectionable. We have only to look to the case of Alabama to disabuse our minds of any such thoughts. That State rejected its Constitution under the very enactments which Congress had proposed, yet it is included in the "Omnibus Bill," which admits the other Southern States. And we see that where the Constitutions ratified by that portion of the people they had designated as loyal, did not suit them, as in the case of Georgia, it was changed at the mere pleasure of Congress. All we could have hoped by a defeat of our Constitution was to save our honor untarnished—to have refused the degrading terms offered for our acceptance—to have delayed the evil day until relief should come from the people of the whole country through the ballot-box.

We have never been in a condition since the war to propose any means for our relief. Congress has merely permitted an useless choice, making its independent exercise a potent weapon against us. Every submission to its unjust demands has only been met by other and harsher terms, and every refusal to accept its degrading offers has been the occasion of further denunciations and the excuse for further punishments and proscriptions. We have long been convinced that beyond a salutary delay we had nothing to hope except from the people at the North.

With this view of the case it is worse than idle for the Southern States to be trying themselves up by party platforms—declaring for or against certain measures, which will either remain as they are now decided for us, or be overturned by those who have yet the power to uphold the fundamental law of the land.

One of these issues is that of qualified negro suffrage. So far as this question depends upon ourselves, it has already been swallowed up by the adoption of universal negro suffrage. And so long as the solid line of seventy thousand negro votes is reinforced by a few thousand whites, we are powerless to modify this decision. And they will continue to receive this support just so long as ambitions and bad men are willing to sacrifice their manhood and character to reap the rewards of their base apostasy. To those of us who do not regard these reconstruction acts and the elections which have followed them as a finality, but hope to see it all reversed at no distant day, by that tribunal from which there is no appeal—the people—can have no platforms to make, and no pledges to give. The Convention which meets in New York in July will establish the one and make the other, and by these conditions we must abide or accept those already fastened upon us by the illegal legislation of Congress. And judging from the platforms and the decisions of all the Northern States in which elections have lately been held, there can be no doubt what the position of the party will be upon these questions at least, and if we should differ from it, our defection will do no good, and may result in much evil.

If the people of the United States continue to sustain the Radical policy of Reconstruction, the Southern States can do nothing to change the results of the recent elections, and universal negro suffrage, whether for good or evil, is fastened upon us. But if otherwise, the decision of the question will assuredly revert back to the legal citizens of the States. Then, and not until then, will the question of qualified negro suffrage be a practical one. It will then come before us on its merits, and we have always believed, in this event, that those negroes who have, by their industry, intelligence and character, entitled themselves to the favorable consideration of their white friends, will be justly dealt with. No rights which they are entitled to will be denied them, and no privileges which will be for the general good, will be refused them.

"Arnolds and Burrs."

"We know there are a few colored men, and a few Northern men who are Conservatives, so-called. Such persons have reached a depth of political degradation now easily imagined than described. There were Arnolds and Burrs in the olden time, and the breed seems not entirely to have run out—Baltimore Herald.

It is well enough for Holden to denounce Northern men, who live South and vote as a majority of their friends voted in many of the Northern States, as traitors, and to vilify those colored people who preferred to stand with their friends, "tried and true," than to follow after the desperate political adventurers who are leading most of their fellows to ruin; but when we intimate that native Southerners who desert their section and friends have "reached a depth of political degradation more easily imagined than described," we are condemned without trial and set aside for execution. Poor Holden—out of his own mouth is he condemned; with his political degradation he has sunk personal honor, and none have a more supreme contempt for him than the few—very few—honorable Northern men who, for party purposes, were induced to vote for him.

Impeachment.

"The Radicals have played a desperate game and lost. The country will take the failure of impeachment as the 'step backward' so fatal to revolutions. The outrage sought to be perpetrated was so heinous, the crime so great, that nothing but success could have saved them, if that could have done so, from disgraceful disaster—defeat but added contempt to crime. The party had staked so much upon this issue, that it is hardly possible that the seven contumacious Senators, who dared to do their sworn duty, regardless of party, bests, will soon be forgiven—and in Senators Fessenden and Trumbull, at least, we recognize the head and front of the party. Every future failure will find excuse in this, and all mishaps will be visited upon these Senators. We believe that in this vote we have the beginning of the end which will terminate in the disintegration of Radicalism. God grant that our predictions may be soon realized."

Negro Suffrage.

The Round Table, of April 25th, has a thoughtful and comprehensive article on the vexed question of "Negro Suffrage." We reproduce it prominently, as the most enlightened view of Northern Conservatism, and as a breakwater to the impetuous spirit of some who, for the sake of spoils, may possibly be led into a bog, from which extrication will be difficult and well-nigh hopeless. The poor South is sadly tormented and miserably tempted; but she need not unnecessarily add to her miseries by becoming a driver and a show. The Round Table says:

"Negro suffrage in the Southern States is commonly looked upon as involving nothing more than the admission of an additional number of the people to a share in the government. It is taken to be like the recent extension of suffrage in England. Practically it is no such question. Negro suffrage in the South is not a mere extension of the governing power to a larger number of the people; it is a proposition to give power in our public affairs to a new and strange people. It is not to bring a larger proportion of the community to the polls; it is to introduce a new community. It is like, but worse than, a proposition to admit the Republic of Hayti into the Union.

"Practically there are two separate communities in the South; a black community and a white one. They are separate now and will always remain separated. No human power can blend them into one. The white race in this country will not mix with the black any more than it will with the native Indian. The whites and the blacks will not intermarry; they will not visit each other's houses; they will not go to church together. An effort will be made to force them together in the public schools; but, like all laws which seek to twist human nature violently back from its instincts, this effort will simply intensify the repugnance it seeks to overcome, and the law will be violated and evaded so extensively that little or no education will be afforded to any one.

"The blacks at the South constitute a black people; the whites a white people. They cannot be blended into one people; for whenever the black and white blood do intermix, the mulatto progeny is rejected from among the white people and remains a part of the black community. What is really proposed in negro suffrage, then, is to constitute one state of these two repelling elements, they being in nearly equal proportion; to blend together two distinct and repulsive elements in the work of a common government; to blend together races which, even when they are mixed for a moment, start back from each other instinctively, and remain separate; to mix these elements harmoniously in the great and difficult work of public government, while in none of the everyday duties of life can they be made to mix. If the blacks instead of being here, were in their native Africa or in Hayti, and had all the intelligence of our negroes, and it were proposed to import into any Northern State as many negroes as were equal to its white population, with the condition that the negroes should share, man for man, in the common government—such a proposition would excite universal horror. It would be looked upon as the wildest absurdity to attempt

to compose an orderly and harmonious state out of two discordant elements. "No successful, orderly and prosperous State ever was so made up. Celt and Saxon, who are very much nearer in blood relationship than are the white man and the black, could not, in England, make up a State, a common government, in which each were to take part; one race ruled. Norman and Saxon, who, by going back a few years back, could trace up a common ancestry, could not make up a mixed government of the two until intermarriage had effaced the distinction between them. The distinction cannot in this instance be effaced, even in time, for the mulatto continues to be a black. If all the Southern population became mulattoes, that would not solve the difficulty; for the mulatto, as a race, will not live. It is practically not a race, but, as its name imports, a mule. In the mixed governments now proposed for the South the effort is to be made, in spite of all the warnings of history, to blend together the two races which are the farthest apart in nature, and the most unlike of any two races in the world. The white man of this country stands at the head of civilization; the black almost at the foot of the list of savages.

"The present population of the South is divided by a law higher than our laws into two classes; distinctly marked classes. This division is sure to be permanent. It is a natural instinct in men so situated to cling to their own class, to counsel only with it, to act only with it. There will be, then, no political parties there but the white party and the black party. A few renegades from the whites will, for the sake of power, go over to be leaders of the blacks, but in the main the division will always be as now—whites on one side, blacks on the other. Whichever of these parties may get the ascendancy in local politics, the government will be a class government; seeking the interest not of a people, but of the ruling class. The blacks have the ascendancy now not by their own force, but by the aid of machinery supplied by the General Government. In some of the States provision has been made for such test-oaths as will deter most of the whites from voting. In others, military arrangements have been made for controlling the dissatisfied whites. In some, large bodies of white men are directly disfranchised and shut out from a share in the government. So long as these mixed governments exist, there will be a constant struggle for one class or the other to get the upper hand. If the whites were in the ascendancy now, no doubt nearly all the blacks would have been shut out from a share in the government.

"There can be no such thing as a blended representation of the community as one people when the community itself is not blended. The State governments are sure to be class governments, representing not the whole people, but either the black as a ruling class, or the whites. We are, in fact, narrowed down to this choice: shall the white men rule in the South, or shall the blacks there rule the whites?—Strive as we may, we shall be able to bring the problem only to one or the other of these solutions.

"The great evil of negro government will not be that a few negroes may get into Congress or into the State Legislatures; that would be a small evil. A few well-chosen negroes might teach good manners to some of the white members of the present Congress. The great evil of negro suffrage is that it means, in many districts, negro justices of the peace and negro constables. The home government of neighborhoods are the governments most important to the mass of men. If there are not such as to conduce to order, content and comfort, the country at large cannot have its just measure of peace, industry and prosperity. There is no Northern neighborhood which could endure negro magistrates and negro local officers; either the negro officers would be expelled by violence or the whites would abandon the neighborhood.

"There is no such thing possible as putting the negroes and the white men at the South on a footing of equality. Nature forbids it. Unless they can be put on such an exact footing of equality that in every relation of life the distinction of color is lost sight of, there can be no such thing as the representation of the people in the proposed governments at the South. The public officers of all kinds will represent one people or the other; they will represent the majority, and the majority will always be either the black people exclusively or the white people. Class governments under universal negro suffrage at the South are inevitable. The whites, being disfranchised, cannot now assert their natural superiority; and the negro governments which may get into power will resort to continued disfranchisement as their means of retaining the control.

"Negro suffrage, enforced by the North, means, practically, not negro equality, but negro superiority; that the negroes, as a class, shall rule the whites."

Death of Hon. John A. Gilmer.

The death of Hon. John A. Gilmer is announced in the Greensboro' Patriot of the 15th instant, as follows:

"We have barely time before going to press, to announce the death of the Hon. John A. Gilmer. This melancholy event occurred about ten o'clock on Thursday morning, at his residence in this place. To all who knew Mr. Gilmer, the intelligence of his death will be sad tidings. We hope some pen more competent for the task than our own, will pay to his character the tribute it so eminently deserves. Truly a great man in our midst hath fallen."

An overworked woman is always a sad sight—sadder a great deal than an overworked man, because she is so much more fertile in capacities of suffering than a man. She has so many varieties of headache: sometimes as if Jael were driving the nail which killed Sisera into her temple; sometimes as if she were gnawed at by the cap-band were Luke's iron crown, and then her neuralgias, and back-aches, and her fits of depression, and many more trials, linked to her fine and noble structure, entitle her to pity, when she is placed in conditions which develop her nervous tendencies.

The New Internal Revenue Law.

The new internal revenue bill was reported Tuesday from the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed and re-committed. The bill erects the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate department of the Government, with the present Commissioner at its head, with a salary of \$8,000 per annum. His powers are greatly enlarged, and he is rendered, as far as possible independent of the President. The bill also provides for six deputy commissioners, who are to be the chiefs of divisions in the office here, and otherwise reorganize the whole department. It also provides for a solicitor of internal revenue, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, who is to be independent of the Commissioner, and to act as a check upon him, as the consent of the solicitor is required to many acts of the Commissioner before they are valid. The bill leaves the tax on whiskey at \$2, but also taxes retail sales of the same at 15 cents per pound, and on smoking and other inferior kinds 10 cents. Cigars are all taxed at \$10 per thousand. Petroleum remains at 10 cents. Taxes on sales of mechanical and mechanical productions are one-fifth of one per cent, or \$5,000. Special taxes are largely increased in many cases, requiring them to be paid on many branches of business heretofore exempt.—The following are some of the items provided for in the new bill:

Retail dealers whose sales exceed \$5,000 and do not exceed \$25,000, pay...	\$20 00
Wholesale dealers (\$2 for each \$1,000 in excess of \$25,000) whose annual sales exceed \$25,000...	50 00
Produce brokers whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000...	20 00
Brokers (\$2 for each \$1,000 additional)...	200 00
Commercial brokers...	100 00
Foreign commercial brokers...	5,000 00
Custom house brokers...	10 00
Produce brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000, and commissions do not exceed \$2,000...	10 00
Exceeding \$2,000...	20 00
Antiquaries, if annual sales do not exceed \$10,000...	10 00
Not exceeding \$25,000...	20 00
Exceeding \$25,000...	50 00
Produce brokers whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000...	10 00
Exceeding \$10,000...	20 00
Claim and patent agents...	25 00
Retail dealers whose annual sales do not exceed \$25,000...	20 00
Distillers...	200 00
Brewers...	100 00
Dealers in tobacco, when annual sales do not exceed \$5,000...	10 00
(And \$2 for each \$1,000 in excess of \$5,000)...	60 00
Manufacturers of tobacco...	10 00
(And "then the penalty sum of the bond of manufacturers of tobacco exceeds \$5,000, \$2 for each \$1,000 in excess of \$5,000.")...	100 00
(And \$1 for each \$1,000 in excess of \$5,000.)...	1 00
Manufacturers not otherwise provided for, each...	10 00

The Negro Suffrage Question.

The Anti Slavery Standard expresses the hope that "The Times will not lend its influence to those who seek either to deprive the South of the right of self-government, or to make its use dependent upon tests of education or property." We certainly would not treat negroes differently from white men, under the same conditions. Both are men: both as men have rights—a status as citizens, and a claim to that degree and form of self-government for which provision is made in our institutions. And we know no possible ground, in political ethics or in the constitution and law of the country, for making color a line of distinction between citizens—those of one color being admitted to the enjoyment and exercise of political or civil rights from which those of another color, or all other circumstances being equal, are excluded. We never have accepted, or supported or countenanced the doctrine that this is exclusively a "white man's government." As President Johnson said in one of his speeches to the negroes of Washington, "It is your government as much as anybody's."

But the ballot is a political power—the highest form in which political power can be exercised; and its exercise involves a corresponding responsibility. There has never been a time when the idea of voting was separated from the idea of being qualified to vote. Some qualifications of property have been deemed essential. Intelligence, knowledge of the questions involved, some sort of acquaintance with the duty and responsibility which go with the ballot has always been held to be indispensable. Now from the very nature of the case, it is impossible that the great mass of the Southern negroes should have any such qualifications. They know absolutely nothing of the subjects which their votes are to help decide. They do not, in voting, exercise their own judgment, act upon their own opinions, or exert their own free and independent will. There is no pretence that they do anything of the sort. They vote in direct implicit obedience to the will of others, and we cannot regard such a vote as safe, as just to the people who are to be affected by it, or as in harmony with the principles and interests of republican government. It is not because they are black, but because they are ignorant—necessarily, and inevitably and densely ignorant—that we doubt the wisdom and the justice of putting the supreme power of the ballot at once into their hands.

We think Congress and the country generally hold the same opinion with ourselves on this point. A majority of the Republicans in Congress more than once decided not to enact universal, unqualified suffrage for the negroes; and a very large majority of the people throughout the North were opposed to such an enactment on its merits. But they yielded finally to what was deemed a political necessity.—They gave universal suffrage to the blacks, not because they were qualified to use wisely, in general, but because they would use it in accordance with the loyal sentiment of the country in the reconstruction of the Southern States—and this was believed to be the one thing needful, above all others, at this particular juncture. And yet, when the right of self-government was put into their hands to meet a special emergency rather than permanently to control the legislation of the country.

This matter of reconstruction is in its nature temporary. Its object is to get the Southern States reorganized and back into the Union. When this is done the people of the State resume the right of self-government. They can then amend their Constitutions, reform their laws, prescribe new qualifications of suffrage if they see fit, and in all respects become masters of their own affairs. And we cannot help hoping that all parties, all classes, and both races will sober or let alone the conclusion that *impartial suffrage*—suffrage which shall exact qualifications for its exercise, by both blacks and whites, will constitute the safest and wisest basis for a Republican government.

New York Times.

Beware of closed cast-iron stores.

The French Academy of Sciences has lately been discussing the unhealthy effects of these articles. It is said—and experiments support the assertion—that cast-iron, when heated to a certain extent, is pervious to some gasses and coal combustion to filter through. They who have to sit long in apartments so heated, often complain of oppression and headaches; henceforth they may know the cause. The Academy has appointed a committee of chemists to examine and report upon the subject.

Ben Wade in the Presidency will be as vile a curse as any he ever uttered.

George D. Prentice has recovered from his late illness.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1868.

There was great disappointment manifested by all parties at the failure of the Senate to come to a vote to-day on the articles of impeachment. The pressure for tickets began several days ago, and continued up to the time of adjournment, though long before the opening of the court all the seats in the galleries were taken, the ladies, as usual, occupying about three-fourths of them. The latter, and some of the masculines, who had been fortunate enough to secure admission, had come prepared for a long sitting—cooked rations for one day were supposed to fill the baskets carried by most of them, and they were especially disgruntled when the postponement was announced, and to have heard them talk, one would have thought that a great swindle had been practiced upon them. It was ungallant, to say the least of it, for Mr. Howard to get sick at such a time, though it did afford his party an excuse for adjourning a question they knew they could not carry to-day. His sickness is variously accounted for; some asserting that the delirium he suffers with may very properly have "tremens" attached; however that may be, it is very questionable if he has been entirely in his right mind since he left the Democratic party.

The radicals in this city who have predicted their hopes of good or better positions on the success of impeachment, are very bitter in their denunciations of Fessenden, Trumbull and others of the faithful who are understood to be "dead against it," and curses both loud and deep are visited upon these gentlemen, who are too conscientious to permit of any influence to be put upon them. They are, however, assuming that the same course will be followed by their party might be benefited by their infamy. According to these patriots (?) the Senators above referred to are digging their own graves so deep that no such word as "resurgam" need be written on their political tombstones. In this, however, they assume that the same course will be followed by their party might be benefited by their infamy. According to these patriots (?) the Senators above referred to are digging their own graves so deep that no such word as "resurgam" need be written on their political tombstones. 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